

§ 177.920

equipment, such as when using a pedestal mounted fixed fighting chair on a low freeboard vessel, if it can be shown that a higher rail would interfere with the fishing operation and the lower rail would not significantly reduce safety. A rail complying with the requirements of paragraphs (d)(1), (2), or (3) of this section as applicable must be installed when big game angling is not being conducted.

(e) Where the principal business of the vessel requires the discharge of persons or cargo in a seaway, such as on pilot boats and dive boats, the cognizant OCMI may accept alternatives to the rails required in paragraphs (d)(1), (2), and (3) of this section for those areas of a deck where passengers or cargo are discharged and for which removable rails, lifelines, or chains would hinder discharge operations.

(f) A sailing vessel, an open boat, or any other vessel not specifically covered elsewhere in this section, must have rails of a minimum height or equivalent protection as considered necessary by the cognizant OCMI, based on the vessel's operation, route, and seating arrangement.

(g) Rail courses or the equivalent must be installed between a top rail required by paragraph (a) of this section, and the deck so that no open space exists that is more than 305 millimeters (12 inches) high except:

(1) On passenger decks of a ferry or of a vessel on an excursion trip the following must be installed:

(i) Bulwarks;

(ii) Chain link fencing or wire mesh that has openings of not more than 4 inches in diameter; or

(iii) Bars, slats, rail courses, or an equivalent spaced at intervals of not more than 100 millimeters (4 inches).

(2) On a vessel subject to the 1966 International Convention on Load Lines, rail courses, or an equivalent, must be installed so that there is not an open space higher than 230 millimeters (9 inches) from the deck to the first rail course or equivalent.

(h) Rails must be permanently installed except that the following rails may be removable;

(1) Rails in way of embarkation stations and boarding locations;

46 CFR Ch. I (10–1–08 Edition)

(2) Rails over 760 millimeters (30 inches) high in way of fishing seats addressed by paragraph (d)(4) of this section; and

(3) Rails on a vessel when the service of the vessel is routinely changed, as determined by the cognizant OCMI, and the required top rail height varies depending on the service of the vessel at a particular time.

§ 177.920 Storm rails.

Suitable storm rails or hand grabs must be installed where necessary in passageways, at deckhouse sides, and at ladders and hatches.

§ 177.940 Guards in vehicle spaces.

On a vessel authorized to carry one or more vehicles, suitable chains, cables, or other barriers must be installed at the end of each vehicle runway. In addition, temporary rails or equivalent protection must be installed in way of each vehicle ramp, in compliance with § 177.900, when the vessel is underway.

§ 177.960 Guards for exposed hazards.

An exposed hazard, such as gears or rotating machinery, must be properly protected by a cover, guard, or rail.

§ 177.970 Protection against hot piping.

Piping, including valves, pipe fittings and flanges, conveying vapor, gas, or liquid, the temperature of which exceeds 65.5° C (150° F), must be suitably insulated where necessary to prevent injuries.

Subpart J—Window Construction and Visibility

§ 177.1010 Safety glazing materials.

Glass and other glazing material used in windows accessible to passengers and crew must be of material that will not break into dangerous fragments if fractured.

[CGD 85–080, 61 FR 961, Jan. 10, 1996; 61 FR 20557, May 7, 1996]

§ 177.1020 Strength.

Each window, port hole, and its means of attachment to the hull or

Coast Guard, DHS

§ 178.210

deck house, must be capable of withstanding the maximum load from wave and wind conditions expected due to its location on the vessel and the authorized route of the vessel.

§ 177.1030 Operating station visibility.

(a) Windows and other openings at the operating station must be of sufficient size and properly located to provide an adequate view for safe navigation in all operating conditions.

(b) Glass or other glazing material used in windows at the operating station must have a light transmission of not less than 70 percent according to Test 2 of American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Z 26.1 "Safety Glazing Materials For Motor Vehicles Operating on Land Highways," and must comply with Test 15 of ANSI Z 26.1 for Class I Optical Deviation.

PART 178—INTACT STABILITY AND SEAWORTHINESS

Subpart A—General Provisions

Sec.

178.115 Applicability to existing vessels.

Subpart B—Stability Instructions for Operating Personnel

178.210 Stability information.

178.220 Stability booklet.

178.230 Stability letter or Certificate of Inspection stability details.

Subpart C—Intact Stability Standards

178.310 Applicability based on length and passenger capacity.

178.320 Intact stability requirements.

178.325 Intact stability requirements for a sailing vessel.

178.330 Simplified stability proof test.

178.340 Stability standards for pontoon vessels on protected waters.

Subpart D—Drainage of Weather Decks

178.410 Drainage of flush deck vessels.

178.420 Drainage of cockpit vessels.

178.430 Drainage of well deck vessels.

178.440 Drainage of open boats.

178.450 Calculation of drainage area for cockpit and well deck vessels.

Subpart E—Special Installations

178.510 Ballast.

AUTHORITY: 43 U.S.C. 1333; 46 U.S.C. 2103, 3306, 3703; E.O. 12234, 45 FR 58801, 3 CFR, 1980

Comp., p. 277; Department of Homeland Security Delegation No. 0170.1.

SOURCE: CGD 85-080, 61 FR 966, Jan. 10, 1996, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General Provisions

§ 178.115 Applicability to existing vessels.

An existing vessel must comply with the intact stability and seaworthiness regulations which were applicable to the vessel on March 10, 1996, or, as an alternative, the vessel may comply with the regulations in this part.

Subpart B—Stability Instructions for Operating Personnel

§ 178.210 Stability information.

(a) Stability information (stability details indicated on the Certificate of Inspection, a stability letter, or a stability booklet) is required on certain vessels by paragraphs (b) or (c) of this section. Enough stability information, including stability calculations and assumptions made to use them, must be provided to allow the master to be able to determine operating guidelines, loading restrictions, and ensure compliance with the applicable intact and damage stability regulations of this chapter.

(b) A vessel which, under § 178.310, must comply with requirements in subchapter S of this chapter, must have stability details on the vessel's Certificate of Inspection, a stability letter issued by the cognizant Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection (OCMI) or the Commanding Officer, Marine Safety Center, or an approved stability booklet. The form in which the stability information must be contained (*i.e.*, stability details on the Certificate of Inspection, a stability letter, or a stability booklet) will be determined by the Commanding Officer, Marine Safety Center.

(c) When necessary for safe operation, the cognizant OCMI may place specific stability restrictions in a stability letter or on the Certificate of Inspection of a vessel of not more than 19.8 meters (65 feet) in length, which, under § 178.310 of this part, must comply with the requirements of § 178.320 of this part.